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CLAIMS

1. A method of the preparation of (R)-(-)-5-[2-[2-(2-ethoxyphenoxy)ethylamino]propyl]-2--methoxybenzenesulphonamide of formula I

via the reaction of the compound of formula III or its acid addition salt with a compound of the formula IV,

$$SO_2NH_2$$
 NH_2
 Br
 IV

characterized in that the compounds of formulae III and IV are used in a molar ratio $X_M = N_{IV}/N_{III}$ equal to from 1 to 1.1; wherein N_{III} and N_{IV} stand for number of mols of the compounds III and IV, respectively, entering the reaction.

- 2. The method in accordance with claim 1, characterized in that the reaction is performed in the presence of an external base.
- 3. The method in accordance with claim 2, *characterized in* that the external base is selected from among carbonates or hydrogen-carbonates of alkali metals or organic tertiary amines.

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- 4. The method in accordance with claim 1 or 2, *characterized in* that the reaction is performed in a polar aprotic solvent.
- 5. The method in accordance with claim 4, *characterized in* that the mentioned solvent is selected from among dialkylamides, such as dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, or N-methylpyrrolidone, or dialkylsulphoxides, such as dimethylsulphoxide or sulpholane.
- 6. The method in accordance with any of the preceding claims, *characterized in* that a salt of amine of formula VII

VII

wherein HX stands for an inorganic or organic acid that is gradually converted to a reacting base III during the course of the reaction, enters the reaction simultaneously with the compound of formula IV.

- 7. The method in accordance with claim 6, characterized in that the inorganic or organic acid is hydrochloric acid or hydrobromic acid, or acetic acid or propionic acid.
- 8. The method in accordance with claims 1 or 6, characterized in that the reaction takes place in dimethylformamide or dimethylsulphoxide in the presence of an alkali carbonate, preferably of potassium or sodium carbonate, at a temperature of from 60 to 140 °C for 2 to 8 hours.
- 9. The method in accordance with any of the preceding claims, characterized in that the molar ratio of the compounds III and IV X_M is equal to from 1.02 to 1.05.